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VAN SAUN & MUZZY'S

ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF

VEGETABLE AND AGRICULTURAL

SEEDS.

GARDEN, FIELD, FRUIT AND OTHER SEEDS,

THE

Largest Collection to be found in the World,

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TESTED NOVELTIES,

Both of Domestic and Foreign Origin, that are suited to the Climate of the United States.

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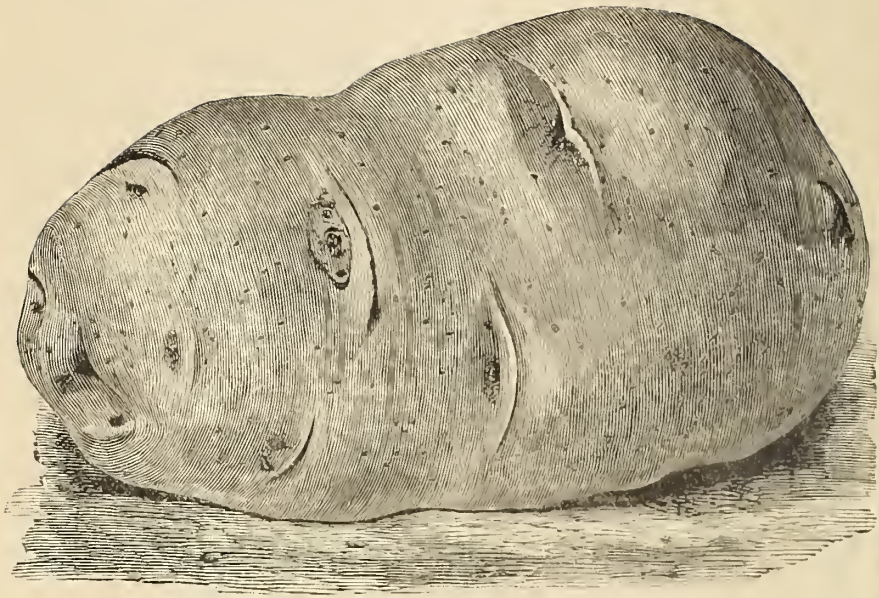


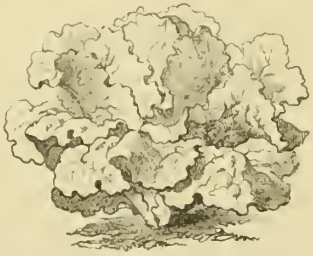
THORBURN'S WHITE LATE ROSE POTATO.

Partaking of all the excellent qualities and habits of our "Late Rose," even in shape, differing from the latter, however, in color, being a pure white

℔ bush., $2 50. ℔ bbl., $5 00.

THORBURN'S NONPAREIL CAULIFLOWER.

The standard variety with Market Gardeners; adapted to all localities, and most certain to head. $1.00 per oz. $10.00 per lb.



SIMPSON'S CURLED LETTUCE.

One of the best for forcing, as also a most valuable sort for Summer use. Should be cultivated in place of the Curled Silesia, upon which it is a great improvement. 25 cents per oz. $2.50 per lb.

LARGE FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE.

Raised from only MATURE AND SOLID HEADS.

25 cents per oz. $2.50 per lb.

DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

Success, in cultivating all vegetables is certain, just in proportion as sufficient space is given them to grow in, proper tillage is bestowed, and the necessary supply of light and air is afforded. These conditions met, the crop will be heavy and the quality superior.

In the Directions found in the Catalogue we name the *least* space required by the different kinds. This has been done in view of the limited size of many gardens, which necessitates economy of ground. Where the garden will allow it, more space should be given.

Having set apart sufficient space, give the ground a thorough preparation. Deep Culture is one great secret of success. Plough and sub soil; or, if the spade be used, dig down at least sixteen inches.

It is important that the ground be well drained.

All Crops succeed better when planted and cultivated in drills and rows, rather than broadcast. By so doing, time, expense and trouble will be saved. Weeds must be thoroughly eradicated, and the surface of the ground kept open and loose, if you wish to raise a superior, or even remunerative crop. To accomplish this, the hoe is your best helper, and should be constantly kept at work.

The same kind of crop should not occupy the same ground year after year. After manuring well such crops as grow above ground (Cabbage, Peas, Potatoes, and the like), follow next year with root crops (Carrots, Parsnips, &c.), which will not require so much manure.

We need scarcely suggest the advantage to be derived from an early starting of vegetables in hot-beds. The trouble is very slight as compared with the gain in time, and the satisfaction thus secured.

All these suggestions are of practical importance, and, if acted upon, will secure early and abundant crops.

We append directions for making a hot-bed.

To PREPARE A HOT-BED, a quantity of stable manure should be well shaken up in a heap about the beginning or middle of February. After remaining three days, it should again be shaken up and turned over, and again at another interval of three days. Let the manure remain for three or four days more in the heap, and then form the bed of any dimensions that may be requisite, according to the size or number of frames to be used, making the bed about a foot wider than the frame all around. The bed, when made, should be not less than three feet high. The situation for it should be dry underneath, sheltered from the north as much as possible, and fully exposed to the sun. In making up the bed, beat the manure well down with the fork. Place about eight inches of light rich soil in the frame after it is placed on the bed, so that the surface of the soil may be from six to eight inches from the top of the frame. After the bed has stood with the lights on, (*but raised a few inches to let the steam escape,*) for a few days, sow the seed of Cabbage, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Egg Plant, Celery, Lettuce, Radish, &c., &c. When the seeds make their appearance above ground, give some air, in moderate weather, by raising the lights two or three inches at the back, and, as the plants increase in growth, increase the supply of air to prevent them being drawn up. In severe weather the frame and lights should be covered at nights with mats or straw. In high wind protect the side of the bed also in the same way, or the current of air through will extinguish the heat of the bed. If made early in the season, water only will be required when the earth in the frame becomes quite dry; as the plants increase in size, the supply of water may be increased. In frosty or cold weather, the water should be made milk warm before it is used: this is important. These directions apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground. They will apply equally well to hot-beds made in pits, the only exception being that, in the latter case, the heated manure is placed in the bottom of the pit.

SEEDS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Postage charges are not included in our quotations. ***16 CENTS PER POUND*** *should be added for pre-payment of Seeds, if wanted by mail. Charges by Express are not uniform; rates depending upon distance and locality. Except for small parcels, and to remote parts, the Express Companies will be found the most economical mode of conveyance when freights are paid in advance. Of course we shall always adopt that mode which costs the least. Neither have we charged for a* ***guarantee*** *of safe arrival by Mail. It is rare, however, that seeds fail to reach their destination in that way—perhaps not one package in five thousand.*

WARRANTIES.

Irreproachable seeds sometimes fail to germinate through many causes, one of the most common being heavy rains after sowing, and the consequent baking of the ground afterwards. The germination of seeds underground is caused and maintained by the formation of gases in the seed, which, in truth, consume the seed, and nourish the sprouts until these are above ground, when the sun and air supply the necessary nutriment; a process which fails in case, by too deep sowing, or the ground forming a hard crust on the top, the seed is consumed before its sprouts have reached the surface of the ground. Besides, an untimely frost, or a very cold current of air passing over the shoots immediately on their appearance above ground, may destroy the whole process of vegetation; or want of moisture in the soil may prevent the seed from germinating at all. Then, again, vermin, cut-worms, and other insects scarcely visible, may destroy a crop, unknown to the planter. And, finally, there are sometimes causes at work changing the habit and character of plants, which escape the closest observation, owing to conditions of temperature, and which are but little understood. For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, *that while we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable, it is hereby mutually agreed between ourselves and the purchaser of our seeds, that we do not warrant the same, and are not in any respect liable or responsible for seeds sold by us, or for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof in any respect.*

VAN SAUN & MUZZY.

VAN SAUN & MUZZY'S

ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF

Kitchen Garden Seeds,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

☞ See end of this Catalogue for complete assortments of **VEGETABLE SEEDS**, of approved and choice sorts, for from $5 to $25.

☞ Please order by **NAME** and **NOT** by the numbers, to facilitate the early execution of orders.

ARTICHOKE—Artichaut—*Alcachofa*—Artiſchocke.

French Green Globe, ℔ oz., 40 cents; ℔ lb., $4.00.

Large Paris, *very hardy*, ℔ oz., 75 cents.

Jerusalem, roots, $4 ℔ bus.; 25 cents ℔ quart.

Culture.—Deep, rich, light loam, not liable to retain water in Winter. Give plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow the seed the beginning of May; if dry weather, water frequently. The seedlings should be planted in rows three and a half feet apart, and three feet distant in the rows. They come to maturity the second year. When cold weather approaches they should be covered with coarse litter, and every Spring receive a good dressing of well-rotted manure, well worked in with a fork. The offsets may be taken off, and the strongest used for new beds. A bed will last five or six years

ASPARAGUS—Asperge—*Esparrago*—Spargel.

Conover's Colossal, 10 cents ℔ oz.; 75 cents ℔ lb.

The best of all the varieties; in fact, we have discarded all the older sorts.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Racines d'Asperge.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL, per 1,000, $8.00. ℔ 100, $1.00.

Culture.—The seeds may be sown in the Fall, or as early as the season will permit in the Spring, in drills one foot apart. Keep free from weeds, and in the Spring of the second year, transplant into permanent beds, which may be made as follows: The ground should not be too wet, nor too strong, and should have a large supply of well-rotted manure, several inches thick, laid on, and then regularly trenched eighteen inches deep, mixing well the manure. If the ground be clayey or stiff, add sufficient sand to make it porous. The beds should be six feet wide, with walks two feet wide. Four rows of plants should be put in each bed, and the plants twelve inches distant in the rows. The crown of each plant should be about six inches below the level of the bed. Every Fall cut the stalks down; afterwards give a good dressing of manure, which turn under in the Spring without disturbing the roots. A slight dressing of salt in the early Spring is very beneficial.

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS—Fève de Marais—*Haba*—Große Bohnen.

	₱ bus.	₱ qt.
1 Early Mazagan	$6 00	30
2 Broad Windsor	10 00	40
3 Sword Long Pod	$6 00	30
4 Green Nonpareil	7 00	40

Kinds.—No. 1 is the earliest; Nos. 2 and 3 are best for main crop.

Culture.—Broad Beans should be sown as early as possible after the ground is open, in order to get them into pod before the heat of Summer. When in pod, break off the tops of the plant to check growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best.

DWARF, or SNAP BEANS—Haricots nains—*Frijoles*—Krup-Bohnen.

	₱ bus.	₱ qt.
1 Early Snap Shorts	$4 50	25
2 Early Turtle Soup	4 00	25
3 Early Valentine	4 50	25
4 Early Mohawk	4 50	25
5 Early China	4 50	25
6 Early Dun Colored	4 50	25
7 Early Fejee	5 00	25
8 Ely Marrowfat, white	4 00	20
9 Early Rachel	5 00	25
10 Early Yellow 6 weeks	5 00	25
11 Long do do	4 50	25
12 Early Rob Roy	4 50	25
13 Black Wax (yel. pod)	6 00	30
14 White Wax do	6 00	30
15 Refugee, or 1000 to 1	4 00	20
16 Large White Kidney	4 00	20
17 Red Kidney	4 50	25

Kinds.—Nos. 3, 7, and 13 are the earliest; No. 4 the most hardy; Nos. 3, 13 and 14 for family use; No. 15 also for late, and the best for pickling; Nos. 13 and 14 are the Dwarf Wax varieties, with yellow transparent pods.

Culture.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly, make drills two inches deep and two feet apart; drop the Beans three inches apart in the drill, and cover not more than two inches deep. Keep hoed, when not wet, and the weeds killed; and sow every two weeks for a succession.

POLE, or RUNNING BEANS—Haricots à rames—*Frijole de bejuco*—Stangen-Bohnen.

	₱ qt.
1 Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry, per bus $7	40
2 Dutch Case Knife " 7	40
3 Red Cranberry " 8	40
4 White Cranberry " 8	40
5 Scarlet Running " 8	40
6 Large White Lima " 9	40
7 Small White Lima " 9	40
8 Speckled Lima " 16	60
9 New Red Lima	60
10 Dreer's Imp. Lima	75
11 White Dutch Running, per bus. $7	40
12 French Soisson	50
13 French White Flageolet	40
14 Black Wax (yel. pods), per bus. $8	40
15 Giant Red Wax, per bus. $14	60
16 Painted Lady Runners	50
17 French Asparagus (fine)	50
18 French Yard Long, per paper	25
19 Mont d'or, Long, per paper	25

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 14 and 17 are best for Snaps, and Nos. 5, 6, 8 and 11 the best for Shell Beans, and most valuable for main crop.

CULTURE.—If warm, dry weather, plant about the middle of May, for an early crop, and about the first of June plant Limas and the other sorts for the principal crop. Sow two inches deep in hills, about four feet apart. Manure freely.

BEET—BETTERAVE—*Remolacha*—Runkelrüben.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1	NEW DARK EGYPTIAN	$1 25	20
2	Hatch's Extra Early	60	10
3	Early Bassano	60	10
4	Dewing's Extra Early	60	10
5	Early Blood Turnip	60	10
6	Dark Pear-shaped	1 00	15
7	Early Yellow Turnip	1 00	10
8	Long Smooth Blood	60	10
9	Swiss Chard (for Greens)	75	10
10	Beck's Curled Sea Kale Beet	1 50	20
11	Gold'n Tank'rd Mangel Wurzel	75	10
12	Red Tankard Mangel Wurzel	75	10
13	Warden Orng. Globe Mangel Wurzel	75	10
14	Carter's Imp. Mammoth Mangel Wur.	75	10
15	Long Yellow Mangel Wurzel	50	10
16	Long Red Man. Wur	40	10
17	Norbiton Giant "	75	10
18	Yellow Globe "	40	10
19	Red " "	50	10
20	White Sugar	40	10
21	Vilmorin's Imp. Sugar	1 00	15
22	Lanes' Imp. Sugar	1 00	15
23	Dell's Flower Garden Beet	2 50	25
24	Orna'ntal Chili Beet	3 00	30

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are the earliest and best, if used when young. We recommend for early Summer use No. 3; No. 5 for General and Winter use; No. 8 also for late and Winter crop; Nos. from 11 to 22, sow four pounds to acre, for cattle feeding; Nos. 23 and 24 for ornament.

CULTURE.—Sow in April for early, and for a succession till last of June; about the middle of May for general crop. The soil should be a deep, rich loam. For the long kinds, trench eighteen inches deep. The rows should be eighteen inches apart, and the plants thinned to eight inches in the rows. Stir the soil often, and the plants will make larger roots. As soon as frost occurs, take up roots and store away in dry sand. They will also keep well stored in trenches in the garden or field.

BORAGE—BOURRACHE—*Borraja*—Borretch.

℔ ounce, 20 cents; ℔ lb., $1.50.

The young leaves of this Annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as salad or boiled as Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young.*

CULTURE.—Sow in the Spring, in light soil, and transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks' growth.

BROCOLI—BROCOLI—*Broculi*—Spargelkohl.

1	White Sprouting	℔ oz.	40	5	Early Pur. Cape (fine)	℔ oz.	50
2	Early White	"	40	6	White Cape or Cauliflower	"	75
3	Early Purple	"	40	7	Sulphur-Colored	"	40
4	Early Walcheren	"	75	8	Chappel's Cream	"	40

KINDS.—The above are the sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones that succeed generally. We recommend No. 5 as the most certain.

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way, when plants are four inches high. Cultivate the same as cabbage; rich soil.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—CHOUX DE BRUXELLES—*Berza de Brusels*—Roſenkohl.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1 Best English	$2 00	20	3 Roseberry	$3 00	30
2 Improved Dwarf	2 50	25			

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Broccoli, and transplant in July. They become very tender when touched by frost. The numerous small heads, when boiled and dressed with butter, make the most delicious dish of vegetables on the table.

BURNET—PIMPERNELE DE JARDIN—*Pimpernella*—Pimpernell.

Garden, 20 cents per ounce; $1.50 per pound.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows. The leaves have a warm, piquant taste for salads and soups.

CABBAGE—CHOU—*Berza de repollo*—Kohl.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1 Wheeler's Cocoanut	$4 00	40	17 El'y Ox-Heart(true)	$3 00	30
2 King of Dwarf	3 00	30	18 Large Early York	1 50	20
3 Little Pixie(fine flavor)	4 00	40	19 Early Flat Dutch	7 00	75
4 Earliest Dwarf	3 00	30	20 Large Late Bergen	2 50	25
5 Early Spotsboro	2 50	25	21 L'ge Late Drumh'd	2 50	25
6 EarlyWyman,Imp'td	4 00	40	22 L'geFineFlat Dutch	2 50	25
7 Early York	1 50	20	23 Silver Leaf Drumh'd	4 00	40
8 Early Salisbury Dw'f	3 00	30	24 Fotler's Brunswick	4 00	40
9 Early Dutch	2 00	20	25 Solid Head "	3 00	30
10 Early Jersey Wakf'd	5 00	50	26 Filder Kraut	5 00	50
11 Early Winningstadt.	3 00	30	27 Marb'h'd Mammoth	7 00	60
12 Early Battersea	2 00	20	28 Large Schweinfurt	3 00	30
13 Early Nonpareil	2 00	20	29 Late Green Glazed	3 00	30
14 Early Dwarf Savoy	2 50	25	30 Drumhead Savoy	3 00	30
15 SmallE'lyUlm Sav'y	2 50	25	31 Late Globe Savoy	1 50	20
16 Early Sugar Loaf	2 00	20	32 Red (for pickling)	2 50	25

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 3, 7 and 10 are the earliest; Nos. 11, 17 and 24 are the best for second early. We particularly recommend No. 11. Nos. 20, 21 and 22 are the well known Winter varieties. No. 28 will be found a very early variety of the large-heading sort; also No. 15, which is very fine and very early. Nos. 22 and 23 are the best for main crop. No. 30 is the best for family use.

CULTURE.—Sow the early sorts in Autumn, and protect by a cold frame during the Winter, transplanting early in Spring; or in hot-beds during February and March, and transplant middle of April; or sow the seed in open ground as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked. Sow for later crop in April and May. They should be sown in shallow drills, four to six inches apart. When the plants are six inches high transplant into

richly manured ground, the early kinds two feet apart; the later kinds, for Winter use, three feet apart. The ground must be deeply loosened and worked thoroughly to grow large and good heads. Hoe often, to kill weeds; and draw some earth up to the stems. If troubled by the Cabbage flea (*Haltica*), sprinkle the plants with soot, wood-ashes, lime or Scotch snuff. Either of the above will drive them away.

CARDOON—Cardon—Cardo—Cardon.

Large Solid, 50 cents per ounce.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring, in rows, where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart. When full size, bind plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups, and stews.

CARROT—Carotte—*Zanahoria*—Möhren.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1 Extra Early Forcing	$1 25	20
2 Early Scarlet Horn	1 00	15
3 Half Long, pointed	1 00	15
4 Half Long, stump rooted	1 00	15
5 Half Long Carenton (without heart)	1 00	15
6 Long Orange	$1 00	10
7 Altringham	1 00	10
8 Long Blood or Purple	1 50	15
9 Long White	75	10
10 Long Yellow	1 00	15

Kinds.—For the earliest and for the latest crops, No. 2 is best; Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 are the best for main crop; No. 6 is particularly recommended; and for stock sow two pounds to the acre; No. 1 is the best for forcing.

Culture.—Sow No. 2 as early as the ground can be worked; or for late crop, until latter part of July; for main crop, sow from the middle of May to first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row; main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop; fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug.

CAULIFLOWER—Chou-Fleur—*Coliflor*—Blumenkohl.

	℔ pkt	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1 Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt	$0 50		
2 Early Dwarf Erfurt		$32 00	3 00
3 Early Algiers		10 00	1 00
4 Thorburn's Wonderful		28 00	2 50
5 Early Paris		11 00	1 00
6 Thorburn's Nonpareil		10 00	1 00
7 Early London		6 00	$0 50
8 Walcheren		6 00	50
9 White French		6 50	50
10 Late London		6 00	50
11 Lenormands		16 00	1 50
12 Autumn Giant		28 00	2 50

Kinds.—Nos. 2, 3 and 5 will be found the finest varieties for early, and No. 3 also for forcing, and No. 6 for late, is particularly recommended. Nos. 4 and 11 are recommended as first-class.

Culture.—Sow in light, rich soil, about the 20th of August to the middle of September, to transplant into cold frames and protect through the Winter, and transplant early in Spring, to head in June; or sow in hot-bed in February; transplant the latter part of March into another frame, and plant out early in May to head at the same time. Plant three feet by two. For Autumn, or main crop, sow in open situation in May, and transplant

in July. Soil must be rich and deep, and, if dry weather, water liberally. As the flower heads appear, the large leaves should be broken down over them, to keep the sun and rain from injuring them.

CELERY—Celeri—*Apio*—Sellerie.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1 Incomparable Dwarf White	$3 00	30
2 Boston Dwarf White	4 00	40
3 Dwarf Crystal White	4 00	40
4 Incomparable Dwarf Crimson	4 00	40
5 Sandringham Dwarf White	$3 00	30
6 Giant White Solid	3 00	30
7 Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted	3 00	30
8 New Apple Celeriac, per pap.		30

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 3 and 6 are the best sorts for family use. We recommend Nos. 1 and 4 for early, and No. 6 for main crop. No. 1 is the popular New York market variety.

Culture.—Sow early in Spring in a seed-bed half an inch deep, at any time after night frosts are gone, or on a slight hot-bed, if wished early. Thin out the plants, when up, to an inch apart, or transplant into a second bed three inches apart. When the plants are strong, dig trenches five feet apart and fifteen inches wide; dig each trench a moderate spade deep, put four inches of well-rotted dung all over the bottom of each trench, then pare the sides, and dig the dung and parings with an inch or two of loose mould at the bottom, incorporating all well together, and put in the plants in two rows six inches apart, and eight inches apart in rows. Give a good watering after planting, and earth up as the plants make growth. For the Dwarf variety trench but half the depth. The Turn p-Rooted variety does not require trenches at all; ordinary garden culture is all that is necessary.

CHERVIL—Cerfeuil—*Perifollo*—Beutelkraut.

Curled, 20 cents ℔ oz.; $1.50 ℔ lb.

Tuberous, 30 cents ℔ oz.; $3.00 ℔ lb.

Culture.—Cultivate and use like Parsley. Sow at any time in the Spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart. The Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

COLLARDS—Chou-Cabu—*Cabu*—Blätt

Georgia Grown, 20 cents ℔ oz.; $2.00 ℔ lb.

Culture.—Sow seeds as for Cabbage, in June, July, and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe frequently.

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS—Mâche—*Macha ó Valerianilla*—Stechsalat.

Large Seeded	15 cents ℔ oz.;	$1 00 ℔ lb.	
Small Seeded	15 "	"	1 00 "
Lettuce-Leaved	20 "	"	1 50 "

Culture.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If dry weather, tread in the seed lightly. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the first of Winter cover thinly with clean straw or leaves. A delicious hardy salad.

CORN—Maïs—*Maiz*—Mais.

FOR GARDEN CULTURE.

1	Early Minnesota	℔ ear,	5	cts. ;	℔ quart,	25	cts.
2	Early Narragansett Sugar	"	5	"	"	25	
3	Triumph	"	5	"	"	25	
4	Moore's Early Concord Sugar	"	5	"	"	25	
5	Excelsior	"	5	"	"	25	
6	Early Dwarf Sugar	"	5	"	"	25	
7	Early Darling's Sugar	"	5	"	"	25	
8	Early Golden Sugar	"	5	"	"	25	
9	Early Eight-Rowed Sugar	"	5	"	"	25	
10	Large Eight-Rowed Sugar	"	5	"	"	25	
11	Crosby's Early Sugar	"	5	"	"	25	
12	Mammoth Sugar	"	10	"	"	25	
13	Stowell's Evergreen Sugar	"	5	"	"	25	
14	Trimble's Sugar	"	5	"	"	25	
15	Black Sugar	"	5	"	"	25	
16	Early Burlington or Adams	"	5	"	"	25	
17	Early Tuscarora	"	8	"	"	25	
18	Japanese Striped Maize	"	5	"			
19	New Miniature	"	5	"			

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7 and 8 are best for very earliest; Nos. 1 and 6 grow but three feet high; No. 9 for a second early; Nos. 10, 12 and 13 for late and general crop. No. 18 is the beautiful striped-leaved variety.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained.

CORN—For Field Culture. — *Maïs pour la grande culture.*

1	Extra Long White Flint	Ears, ℔ 100,	$2	50
2	Early Canada	" "	2	50
3	Early Red Glazed	" "	2	50
4	Eight-Rowed Yellow Flint	" "	2	50
5	Eastern Dent	" "	3	00
6	Orange Flint	" "	2	50
7	Early Durkam (and many other varieties)	" "	2	50

KINDS.—Nos. 2 and 3 are the earliest sorts; Nos. 1 and 3 are particularly recommended. No. 7 is a new and very productive sort.

CRESS—Cresson—*Berro ó Mastuerzo*—Kreſſe.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.				
1	Curled, or Pep. Grass	$0 40	10	4	True Water Cress	℔ oz.,	50
2	Broad-Leaved	50	10	5	Erfurt Sweet Water Cress	"	75
3	Broad-Leaved Winter	1 25	15				

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 1 and 2 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 1 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow; it is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing.

Sow No. 3, which is quite hardy, early in Spring, at midsummer, and also in the Autumn, in rich ground. This will furnish a supply from September until the following May. In hot weather it becomes too strong to be agreeable. An excellent substitute for Water Cress. Sow No. 4 on a stream of running water, or in any moist location, in which it will grow without care, except keeping, at first, weeds from interfering with it; also in frames for Winter Salads. Water Cress is delicious cultivated in pots in greenhouses, or will thrive well in hot-beds.

CUCUMBER—Concombre—*Pepino*—Gurken.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1 Early Russian	$1 00	15
2 Early Short Green	1 00	15
3 Impr'd White Spined	1 00	15
4 Early Green Cluster	1 00	15
5 Long Green	1 00	15
6 Long Green Turkey	1 50	20
7 Long White Turkey	4 00	40
8 Extra Long Grecian	$5 00	50
9 Green Prolific, pickling	1 50	20
10 Tailby's Hybrid		75
11 Lucas's Netted		75
12 Swan's Neck, ℔ paper,		25
13 Small Gherkin (Burr)	3 00	30

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are the earliest; No. 3 is the favorite kind for table use; Nos. 3, 4 and 9 for pickling, and 3 also for general use; very productive. No. 9 is best for Market Gardeners or Pickle Planters. Nos. 11 and 12 are interesting sorts.

Culture.—In February and March, sow seed in hot-bed; or, in April, in cold frame, well covered. Plant out in rich, newly-dug ground, in hills or ridges, when night frosts are gone, and cover up with Hand or Bell Glasses. In frames, protect well at night; give air in day; avoid winds; shade from mid-day sun. Keep up heat when grown early in the year by hot dung lining as temperature of bed subsides. Stop the leading shoots continually as the fruit shows. Sow the seed also in open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, in hills four feet apart. Use a shovelful of warm manure to each hill, which cover with an inch or two of earth; scatter eight or ten seeds to a hill, cover half an inch deep with fine earth, and press it down. Hoe often, and when out of danger from insects, thin the plants to four in a hill.

CUCUMBER—English Varieties for Frames.

Concombre (espèces Anglaises) pour couches.

	℔ pkt.
Carter's Tender and True	$0 75
Duke of Edinburgh	50
General Grant	25
Giant of Arnstadt	25
Long Gun	25
Blue Gown	50
Marquis of Lorne	75
British Volunteer	50
Invincible	50
Lord Kenyon's Favorite	$0 25
Prize Fighter	25
Walker's Rambler	25
Telegraph	25
Lynch's Star of the West	25
Lancashire Witch	25
Cuthill's Black Spine	25
Improved Sion House	25

DANDELION—Pissenlit.

French Seed, 40 cents ℔ ounce; $4.00 pound.

Culture.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early Spring salads. Sow in May or June, in drills half an inch deep and one foot apart; in July or August, thin out the plants to three inches apart. Keep clear of weeds during the Summer, and, in April of the ensuing Spring the plants will be fit for the table. They are best, however, when blanched.

EGG PLANT—Aubergine—*Berèngena*—Eierpflanze.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1 Early Dwarf Purple		75
2 Long Purple	$3 00	30
3 New York Purple	6 00	60
4 Black Pekin (fine)	8 00	75
5 Scarlet Chinese (Beautiful)		50
6 Striped		75
7 White		50

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the earliest; No. 3 is the largest, most productive, and best for main crop; No. 5 is most beautiful, and also a fine cooking variety; No. 4 is of excellent flavor, with ornamental leaves.

Culture.—Sow in hot-beds, very early in Spring; transplant when two inches high into a second bed; if that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm, and cover up with Hand Glass. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days, if the sun is hot when put out. *When the plants have grown to about a foot in height, cut them down six inches, promoting thereby more abundant fruiting.* Keep them tilled by the hoe.

ENDIVE—Chicorée—*Escarola o Endivia*—Endivien.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1 Green Curled	$2 00	20
2 White Curled	2 00	20
3 Wild, or Chicory	$1 00	10
4 Broad-leaved Escarolle	2 00	20
5 Brussels Rooted Chicory (Whitloef)	$3 00	.30

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the best for Salad, particularly No. 1, which is also the most hardy. The roots of No. 3 are used for flavoring coffee.

Culture.—Sow No. 4 early in Spring; Nos. 1 to 3, from latter part of May to end of July. Sow thin and cover slightly. When up, thin out to eight inches apart, and give a good watering afterwards, if dry. When leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch them by gathering the leaves in the hand and tying them together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of Winter the growing crop may be taken up carefully, with ball of earth to each plant, and placed close together in frame or cellar for use; but they must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

GARLICK—Ail—*Ajo*—Knoblauch.

Sets 40 cents per lb.

Culture—Light, rich soil. Plant the sets in rows six inches apart and about two inches deep. Leave a foot between the rows, which keep hoed deeply. When the leaves turn yellow, take up the crop.

Ice Plant.—Ficoïde glaciale.

Clean Seed, per Packet, 10 cents.

Culture.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as ground becomes warm in Spring, in shallow drills. A desirable vegetable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

KALE—Chou vert frisé—*Col*—Blätterkohl.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1 Green Curled Scotch	$1 00	10	4 Cottagers	$3 00	30
2 Brown German Curled	1 50	15	5 Garnishing	5 00	50
3 Siberian (German Greens)	1 00	10	6 Sea Kale	3 00	30

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 are Boreeole. No. 6 is a fine vegetable, having the appearance of white Celery, but cooked as Asparagus. No. 3 is used for early Spring Greens. No. 4 is a very tall and produetive sort, highly reeommended.

Culture.—Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 are cultivated and grown exactly like Cabbage. No. 3 sow in September for early Spring Greens. No. 6 sow early in Spring in a frame, transplant to another bed, six inches apart, in six weeks' time. Dig and manure highly a piece of ground, and plant out two feet apart in rows, as soon as the plants have become stocky. Before Winter, cover these with litter or leaves. The following Spring uncover and dig in manure. Keep them well cultivated through the Summer, and the following Spring they will be strong enough to eut. They are best blanched, either under pots or by earthing. The midribs are the parts used, and they are cooked liked Asparagus. Salt is a good manure to be given to this plant, as well as to Asparagus.

KOHLRABI, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage—Chou-rave—*Colinabo.*

1 Early White Vienna	℔ lb.	$3 00	℔ oz.	30
2 Early Purple Vienna	"	4 00	"	40
3 Large White or Green	"	2 00	"	20

Kinds.—Sow No. 1 for early forcing, and also for general crop. This is a delightful vegetable, and should be grown in every garden.

Culture.—May be sown from April to July, and the plants afterwards set out in drills one foot apart, and ten inches in the drill. Keep them well hoed. They may also be sown in drills, and thinned out to the proper distanee. The bulbs are best for the table when young and tender.

LEEK.—Poireau—*Puerro*—Porro.

1 Best Large Flag Winter	℔ oz.	30 cents.	℔ lb.	$3 00
2 Large Rouen	"	30 "	"	3 00
3 New Large Carenton	"	30 "	"	3 00

Culture.—Sow very early in Spring, in drills six inches apart, and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch apart. When they are about seven inches high plant them out in rows eight inches apart, and as deep as possible, so as not to cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry weather when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow. Require very rich soil. Take up and store away before Winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in the Spring. They are quite hardy.

LETTUCE—Laitue—*Lechuga*—Salat.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1 White Forcing Head	$3 00	30
2 Early Curled Silesia	1 25	15
3 " Simpson	2 50	25
4 American Gathering	4 00	40
5 Large Perpignan	3 00	30
6 Tennisball or Boston	2 50	25
7 The Hanson Lettuce	4 00	40
8 Victoria Cabbage	2 00	20
9 Speckled German	4 00	40
10 White Cabbage	2 00	20
11 Wheeler's Tom Thumb	4 00	40
12 Golden Stone Head	4 00	40
13 New Orleans Green Cabbage	$4 00	40
14 Ice Drumhead	1 25	15
15 All the Year Round	4 00	40
16 Large Yellow Butter	2 50	25
17 Brown Dutch	2 50	25
18 White Cos (Romaine)	2 50	25
19 Green Cos "	2 50	25
20 Grey Cos "	3 00	30
21 Blood Cos "	4 00	40
22 Hardy Green Winter	2 50	25
23 Brown Winter Cabbage	2 50	25

Kinds.—No. 1 and 6 are best for forcing or earliest Spring crop; No. 3 for a succession kind; Nos. 6, 10 and 14 are fine for main Spring and Summer crops; No. 17 for Fall, and Nos. 22 and 23 for Winter. Nos. 18 and 19 are also highly recommended, but more trouble to raise.

Culture.—Sow Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5, in frames, in March, and in the open ground as early as it opens, and transplant in rows eight inches apart. Sow in a month's time same varieties again, as also Cos for a succession. In August, sow any of the varieties, except Nos. 19 and 20, which should be sown in September. In October, some of these may be planted in frames to head in Winter and early Spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last Spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in hot-bed early in the year and transplanted in a cold frame, so as to have them good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying when grown, for a few days, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground and moisture in abundance. Hoe carefully every week.

MARTYNIA—For Pickles.

1 Craniolaria ℔ lb. $4; ℔ oz. 40 | 2 Proboscidea ℔ lb. $4; ℔ oz. 40

Kinds.—Both are productive and fine for Pickles.

Culture.—Sow in May, in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or the seed may be sown in a hot-bed, and the seedlings afterwards transplanted.

MUSHROOM SPAWN—Blanc de Champignon—*Seta*—Champignonbrut.

English Spawn, 12 cents per lb.; 10 lbs. for $1.00.

French Spawn, per 3 lb., box, $1.25.

Culture.—Mushroom beds are best made under cover. Any cellar or shed will do. Collec' a quantity of fresh stable manure, without the long straw, and turn it over daily for six or eight days to get rid of the rank heat. Dig out a foot and a half deep of the space to contain the bed. Lay some long manure at bottom, and then the prepared dung, a little at a time,

evenly and well beat down, till it is a foot and a half high ; put a layer of light earth on this one inch thick, then another layer of dung, principally horse droppings. In eight or ten days, or as soon as the heat has declined to about 70°, or just to feel a little warm to the finger, insert lumps of Spawn the size of hen's eggs, ten inches apart, and just even with the surface of the bed, and cover with earth an inch thick. Beat it all gently down, and immediately inclose the bed all around, and over the top, with a wall of warm dung previously well prepared by turning over to temper and sweeten it, and, if out of doors, keep off rain by mats or thin boards. Use warm water, if watering is needed.

MUSK MELON—Melon Muscade—*Melon Muscatel*—Kantalupen.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1 Fine White Japan	$1 25	20
2 Fine Nutmeg	1 00	15
3 New Valparaiso	1 25	20
4 Orange Christina	1 25	20
5 Green Citron	1 00	15
6 Jenny Lind	1 00	15
7 Long Green Persian	1 25	20
8 Sill's Hybrid	1 25	20
9 Allen's Superb	1 25	20
10 Turk's Cap	$1 25	20
11 Yellow Cantelope	1 00	15
12 Pomegranate for Perfume	5 00	50
13 Mango Melon, for Mangoes	2 00	20
14 New Japan Citron (for Preserves)		40
15 French Climbing	℔ pkt.	25

ENGLISH VARIETIES—FOR FRAMES.

Royal Horticultural Prize	℔ pkt.	75	
Duke of Edinburgh	"	1 00	
New Tom Thumb	"	50	
Scarlet Gem	℔ pkt.	25	
Bayley's Eclipse	"	25	
Camberwell Beauty	"	25	
Trentham Hybrid	"	25	

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 6 are the earliest varieties. No. 1 is almost entirely skinless ; small, but equal in flavor to the finest in cultivation. In addition to this sort for general crop, we recommend Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 8.

Culture.—Sow in hills six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds in each, and thin out to two or three plants when in a state of forwardness. It is a good plan to make a hole for each hill, two feet wide, in which dig some rotten stable manure or burnt sods. Dust a little soot or wood-ashes on the growing plants, when up. Pinch off, to make them branch when they begin to run. Lay them out evenly to cover the ground, which keep clear from weeds at all times. A light but rich soil suits them best. Early plants are best obtained by sowing the seeds in pots, and plunging the pots in a hot-bed.

WATER MELON—Melon d'Eau—*Zandia*—Wassermelonen.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1 Sculptured Seeded Japan	$3 00	30
2 Early Mount'n Sprout	1 00	15
3 Striped Gipsy	1 00	15
4 Black Spanish	1 00	15
5 Ice Cream	1 00	15
6 Goodwin's Imperial	2 00	20
7 Strawberry	1 50	15
8 Apple Seeded	3 00	30
9 Orange	1 50	20
10 Peerless	2 00	20
11 Phinney	1 00	15
12 Apple Pie (Citron Variety)	2 00	20
13 Citron for Preserves	1 25	10

KINDS.—No. 1 is a new and interesting variety, and Nos. 3 and 5 are the finest for general crop. Nos. 7, 8 and 9 are popular Southern sorts of excellent quality.

CULTURE.—Same as Musk Melon, except that the hills should be eight to ten feet apart each way.

MUSTARD—MOUTARDE—*Mostaza*—Senf.

White London, 35 cents ℔ quart. | Black, 30 cents ℔ quart.

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during April and early in May, in shallow drills; press the earth well down. For Fall salad, sow in September; or in frames or boxes, in any out-house, during Winter. Sow very thickly.

NASTURTIUM—CAPUCINE—*Maranuela*—Kapuzinerkresse.

Tall, 15 cts. ℔ ounce, $1.50 ℔ lb. | Dwarf, 40 cts. ℔ ounce, $4 ℔ lb.

CULTURE.—Sow in June or July, in drills about an inch deep; the Tall kind near fences or poles, on which they can climb and have support. If left to trail upon the ground the fruit is apt to be injured.

OKRA—GOMBO—*Quimbombo*—Safran.

Improved Dwarf, ℔ lb., 75 cents; ℔ ounce, 10 cents.
Long Green, ℔ lb., 75 cents; ℔ ounce, 10 cents.

CULTURE.—Sow late in Spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to nine inches They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots, or a hot-bed, and transplanted.

ONION—OIGNON—*Cebolla*—Zwiebeln.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1 Queen (New Early White)	$5 00	50
2 White Tripoli	5 00	50
3 White Globe (extra fine)	3 00	30
4 White Portugal	3 00	30
5 Early Red Flat	2 00	20
6 Early Red Globe	1 50	20
7 Large Red	1 50	20
8 Red Globe	1 50	20
9 Yellow Dutch	1 50	20
10 Yellow Globe	2 00	20
11 Yellow Danvers	1 50	20
12 Giant Rocco	$4 00	40
13 Neapolitan Marzagole (White)	6 00	60
14 Globe Madeira	2 00	20
15 Flat Madeira	2 00	20
16 Welsh (for salad)	3 00	30

	℔ bus.	℔ qt.
17 Red Top Onions	4 00	25
18 Potato Onions	4 00	20
19 Yellow Onion Sets	5 00	25
20 White Onion Sets	6 00	30

KINDS.—No. 1 is small, but the earliest, and one of the best introduced for years; Nos. 3, 4, 7, 9 and 11 are the best for main crop; No. 4 is also best for pickling, but should be sown very thick for this purpose. No. 16 for early Spring Salad.

CULTURE.—Rich soil, deeply dug, and then lightly rolled. Sow Nos. 1 to 9, moderately thick, in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart, as soon as the ground is open in the Spring; thin to three inches apart. Keep down weeds, but avoid covering the bulbs. No. 14 should be sown last of August or early in September, and will produce new leaves for Salad early

in Spring. Onion Sets and Tops are placed on the surface, in shallow twelve-inch drills, about four inches apart, but not covered. No. 16 plant in Spring or Fall, as they will survive the Winter if slightly covered with dung.

ORACH, or French Spinach—Arroche.

Red	₱ lb.,	$1	50	₱ oz.,	15
White	"	1	50	"	15

Culture.—Sow early in Spring, and cultivate and use like Spinach.

PARSLEY—Persil—*Perijil*—Peterſilie.

1	Extra Curled	₱ lb.,	$1	00	₱ oz.,	10
2	Moss Curled	"	1	00	"	10
3	Fern Leaved				"	50
4	Plain	"		75	"	10
5	Hamburg or Rooted	"	1	25	"	15

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the best. No. 5 the root only is used.

Culture.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in Spring, the drills an inch deep and one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches apart. To preserve in Winter, transplant some, and set them in a light cellar. No. 5 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots or Parsnips.

PARSNIP—Panais—*Chirivia*—Paſtinake.

1	SUTTON'S STUDENT	₱ lb.,		75	₱ oz.,	10
2	Guernsey, or Cup	"		75	"	10
3	Long White	"		75	"	10
4	Early Round	"	1	00	"	10

Kinds.—Nos. 1 and 2 are the best kinds. No. 4 is early, but small size.

Culture.—Sow as soon as ground opens in Spring, in drills one inch deep and fifteen inches apart. When plants are two or three inches high, thin out to seven inches in the row. Hoe often. Soil should be deep and rich.

PEAS—Pois—*Chicaros ó Guisantes*—Erbſen.

		Height.	₱ bus.	₱ qt.
	EXTRA EARLY.			
1	**Plymouth Rock**	2½ feet	$ 8 00	$0 40
2	**William the First**	3 "	10 00	50
*3	**Alpha** (*Extra Early Wrinkled, and best of all*)	3 "	9 00	40
4	Carter's "First Crop"	2½ "	7 50	40
5	**Daniel O'Rourke** (improved—*fine*)	2½ "	6 50	30
6	**Caractacus**	2½ "	7 00	40
7	Emerald Gem	3 "		75
8	Philadelphia (*extra early*)	3 "	6 50	30
9	Dexter	3 "	6 50	30
	EARLY.			
*10	**McLean's Advancer** (fine)	2½ "	6 00	30
11	**Laxton's Prolific Long Pod**	4 "	6 50	30
12	Rising Sun	3 "	10 00	50

PEAS.—*Continued.*—GENERAL CROP.	Height.	℔ bus.	℔ qt.
*13 McLean's Best of All	3 feet	$14 00	$0 60
*14 **Champion of England**	5 "	5 50	30
15 Blue Imperial (fine)	2½ "	4 00	25
16 Harrison's Glory	3 "	7 00	40
17 Dwarf Sugar (edible pods)	2 "	16 00	60
18 Tall Sugar (edible pods)	5 "	16 00	60
*19 New Wrinkled Sugar (edible pods, fine)	2½ "	16 00	60
*20 **Hair's Dwarf Green Marrow** (fine)	2½ "	12 00	50
*21 Napoleon (fine)	3 "	6 00	30
*22 **Eugenie**	3 "	7 00	40
LATE CROP.			
23 White Marrowfat	5 "	4 00	20
24 Black Eyed Marrowfat	3 "	3 00	20
25 British Queen	5 "	10 00	50
26 Tall Matchless	5 feet.	9 00	50
*27 **Epp's Lord Raglan** (fine)	3 "	8 00	40
*28 **Veitch's Perfection**	3 "	10 00	50
DWARF VARIETIES—WITHOUT BRUSH.			
29 **McLean's Blue Peter** (*extra early*)	8 inches.	14 00	60
*30 **McLean's Little Gem** (fine) *extra early*	1 foot.	6 00	30
31 Tom Thumb, (*extra early*)	9 inches.	7 00	40
32 Bishop's Dwarf, (*early*)	1 foot.	5 50	30
33 Bishop's Long Pod, (*early*)	1½ "	5 50	30
34 Blue Eclipse (*late*)	1½ "		40

*Those marked * are Wrinkled Marrows, and should be sown thicker than the round Peas, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all the Peas.*

KINDS.—We recommend, for the first crop, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 30; for second crop, Nos. 10 and 11; for general crop, Nos. 14, 21 and 22; for late crop, Nos. 25 and 27. For small gardens, Nos. 29, 30 and 31. No. 30 is one of the finest in cultivation.

CULTURE.—Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks, for succession, throughout the season. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row, and four inches deep. In Summer, sow eight or ten inches deep. Hoe often. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in.

PEPPER—PIMENT—*Pimiento*—Pfeffer.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1 Red Cherry	$4 00	40	5 Large Squash	$3 50	40
2 Red Chili	5 00	50	6 Long Cayenne (Red)	3 50	40
3 Sweet Spanish (for Salad)	5 00	50	7 Long Cayenne (Yellow)	4 00	40
4 Sweet Mountain (for Mangoes)	4 00	40	8 Large Bell	3 50	40
			9 New Oxheart	5 00	50

KINDS.—No. 2 is the very small sort used for Pepper Sauce; the others are best for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-beds in March, or in open ground in a seed bed in middle of Spring, in light, warm ground. When three inches high, transplant to eighteen inches apart each way, and cover with Hand Glass. Hoe frequently.

POTATO—Pomme de Terre—*Patata*—Kartoffel.

The prices may vary as the season advances.

		bushel.	barrel.
1	Thorburn's Early Paragon, *the best early yet introduced, pure white skin and flesh*	$2 50	5 00
2	Alpha, *white flesh and white skin, tinged with red about the eyes*	5 00	10 00
3	Early Snowflake, *pure white flesh*	3 00	6 00
4	Early Vermont, *habit of Early Rose, but earlier*	2 00	4 50
5	Early Favorite, *early and productive, white flesh*	2 00	4 50
6	Early Oneida, *white flesh, with red and white skin*	2 00	4 50
7	Early Rose, *blush skin and white flesh*	2 00	4 50
8	Early Goodrich, *white skin and flesh*	2 00	4 50
9	Brownell's Beauty, *reddish skin and white flesh*	2 00	4 50
10	Compton's Surprise, *reddish-purple skin and white flesh*	2 50	5 00
11	Tuttle's Excelsior, *Seedling of Early Rose (fine)*	2 00	4 50
12	Climax, *white skin and flesh*	2 50	5 00
13	Prolific, or Breeze's No. 2, *white flesh*	2 00	4 50
14	Eureka, *white skin and flesh*	2 00	4 50
15	Excelsior, *white skin and white flesh*	2 00	4 50
16	Idaho, *pure white skin and flesh, very productive*	2 00	4 50
17	Calico, *mottled skin and white flesh*	2 00	4 50
18	Thorburn's Late Rose, *of all Winter sorts the best*	2 00	4 50
19	Thorburn's White Rose, *new and first-class*	2 50	5 00
20	Ruby, *white flesh and red skin*	5 00	10 00

Kinds.—Nos. from 1 to 8 are the earliest sorts; Nos. 10, 11 and 15 are recommended for general crop; Nos. 17, 18 and 19 for late crop.

Culture.—To grow healthy Potatoes and free from rot, it is necessary to plant them very early in the season, in good rich soil, that has been liberally manured the previous year. When the plants make their appearance above ground, apply to each hill a double-handful each of wood-ashes and plaster, mixed; if kept free from weeds, a large crop will be the result. To have Potatoes very early, the sets must be *sprouted, i. e.*, it must have made an advancement in growth of at least an inch. This sprout should be strong and well developed, its thickness about that of the stem of a common tobacco pipe, and its top crowned with green buds just bursting into leaf; at the bottom of the sprout are emitted, or in the course of emission, small, thread-like roots, which, as soon as planted, take possession of the soil. Here is the great secret of obtaining *early* Potatoes

To acquire this stage of advancement, many expedients are resorted to. It is the natural habit to sprout early; indeed, oftentimes there is a difficulty in retarding this movement, for if the sprout is too long it runs great risk of being knocked off in course of setting. The mode generally adopted is, in January and February, place them in baskets, not over a peck in each, in a room that is *light and warm.*

PUMPKIN—Potiron—*Calabaza*—Große Kürbis.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.			℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1	Large Cheese	$0 60	10	3	Improved Mam'th	$5 00	50
2	Cushaw	1 00	10	4	Connecticut Field	℔ qt.	25

KINDS.—No. 1 is the best for family use; No. 3 is very large, some specimens weighing over 200 pounds; No. 4 for stock.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of Spring, among the Indian Corn, or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers; but avoid planting them anywhere near other vines.

RADISH—RADIS ET RAVE—*Rabanos and Rabanitos*—Radies und Rettig.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1 French Breakfast	$2 50	25
2 Wood's Early Frame	75	10
3 Early Scarlet Turnip	1 00	10
4 " White "	1 25	15
5 " Yellow "	1 25	15
6 Scarlet Olive-shaped	2 50	25
7 White "	2 00	20
8 Long Scarlet	75	10
9 Long Salmon	75	10
10 Long Purple	2 00	20
11 Long White Naples	1 50	15
12 Wht. Summer Turnip	1 50	15
13 Yel. Summer Turnip	2 00	20
14 Purple " "	1 50	15
15 Gray " "	2 00	20
16 Black Spanish	1 00	10
17 White Spanish	1 00	10
18 Scarlet Chinese Winter	1 50	15
19 California (Large white winter)	2 00	20
20 Raphanus caudatus, or edible pod radish		75

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 8 are best for early sowing; Nos. 3, 6 and 8 succession; Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 15 are best for Summer sowing; Nos. 16, 17 and 18 for Winter use; No. 18 is the best sort—keeps like a Turnip.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. from 1 to 8 as early in Spring as ground can be worked, and every two weeks till the 15th of June, from which time sow Nos. 11 to 15, till first of September. Nos. from 16 to 19 should be sown from first of August to the first of September. A light, rich soil suits best.

RHUBARB—RHUBARBE—*Ruibarbo*—Rhabarber.

Linnæus, 25 cents ℔ oz.; $2 ℔ lb. | Roots, 25 cts. each; $2 ℔ doz.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills an inch deep; thin out to six inches apart. In the Fall trench a piece of ground, and manure it well; then transplant the young plants into it, three feet apart each way; cover with leaves or litter the first Winter, and a dressing of coarse manure should be given every Fall.

ROQUETTE.

25 cents ℔ ounce.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches.

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster—SALSIFIS—*Ostion Vegetal*—Haferwurzel.

Long White, ℔ lb., $1.50; ℔ oz., 20 cents.

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the Spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in a row. Keep them clear from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips.

SAVOY—Chou frisé de Milan.

New Tom Thumb Savoy, *very fine*—℔ oz. 40 cents.
Feather Stem, *a delicious vegetable*— " 40 "
Dalmeny Sprouts, Hybrid of Savoy and Brussels Sprouts— " 40 "

Culture.—Same as for Brussels Sprouts.

SCOLIME.

A new vegetable from Spain. The root resembles a small Parsnip, and will keep through the Winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated precisely like the Carrot, and boiled like Salsify—30 cents ℔ oz., $3.00 ℔ lb.

SKIRRET—Chervis—Zuckerwurzel.

30 cents ℔ ounce.

Culture.—Sow in drills half an inch deep and a foot apart; thin out to eight inches in a row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before Winter, and store in sand or earth.

SORREL—Oseille—*Acedera*—Sauerampfer.

Garden, 15 cents ℔ ounce; $1.00 ℔ lb.

Culture.—Sow in Spring, in drills six or eight inches apart.

SPINACH—Epinards—*Espinaca*—Spinat.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1	New Large Viroflay	$0 60	10
2	Flander	50	10
3	Round-Leaved	40	10
4	Yellow Sorrel-Leaved	60	10
5	Prickly	50	10
6	Lettuce-Leaved	50	10
7	New Zealand (Summer)	1 50	15

Kinds.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are the best for early Spring sowing; No. 3 also for Fall and Winter, in this latitude; No. 5 is the most hardy.

Culture.—Rich soil. Sow a half inch deep, and a foot between the rows. Thin out to eight inches. Sow as soon as frost is out of the ground, and hoe frequently. For Winter crop sow end of August and in September. Lay straw between the rows at approach of Winter, and very thinly over the leaves.

SPROUTS—Choux verts non pommès.

1 Spring, or Rape, ℔ quart, 40 cents.
2 Winter, or Siberian Kale, ℔ lb., $1.00; ℔ oz., 15 cents.

Culture.—Sow No. 1 very early in Spring, and No. 2 in September.

SQUASH—Courge—*Calabaza*—Kürbis.

		℔ lb	℔ oz.
1	Early Golden Bush	$1 00	10
2	Early Green Striped Bush	1 00	10
3	Early White Scallop Bush	1 00	10
4	Summer Crook-Neck	1 00	10
5	Yokohama	2 50	25
6	New Marblehead	1 25	15
7	Boston Marrow	$1 25	15
8	Hubbard	1 25	15
9	Winter Crook-Neck	1 25	15
10	Turban	1 50	15
11	Nantucket	2 00	20
12	Butman	2 50	25
13	Mammoth Chili	5 00	50
14	Eng. Veg. Marrow	2 50	25

KINDS.—Nos. from 1 to 4 are the best sorts for early Summer use; Nos. 5, 7 and 8 are the best for late and Winter use; No. 6 is particularly recommended. No. 2 will keep all Winter.

CULTURE.—Sow in hills, in the same manner, and at the same time, as Cucumbers and Melons; the Bush three or four feet apart, and the running kind from six to nine.

SCORZONERA—SCORZONÈRE—*Escorconera*—Scorzionwurzel.

30 cents ℔ oz; $3.00 ℔ lb.

CULTURE.—Cultivate precisely in the same manner as Salsify.

TOMATO—TOMATE—*Tomates*—Liebesapfel.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1	The Trophy, selected	$7 00	60
2	Canada Victor	3 00	30
3	Early Red Smooth	3 00	30
4	Essex Red Smooth	3 00	30
5	General Grant	3 00	30
6	Valencia Cluster	3 00	30
7	Conqueror	4 00	40
8	Fejee Island	3 00	30
9	Cook's favorite (fine)	3 00	30
10	Tilden	3 00	30
11	Hathaway's Excelsior	3 00	30
12	Cedar Hill	3 00	30
13	Broad-Leaved Dwarf	4 00	40
14	Blounts' Champion Cluster	5 00	50
15	Lyman's Mammoth Cluster	$4 00	40
16	English Grape Shot	4 00	40
17	Yellow Plum	3 00	30
18	Large Yellow	3 00	30
19	Golden Trophy	5 00	50
20	Green Gage	4 00	40
21	Red Cherry	3 00	30
22	Yellow Cherry	3 00	30
23	Pear Shaped	3 00	30
24	White Apple	4 00	40
25	Red Currant (very small)	5 00	50
26	Tomate de Laye		1.00
27	Strawberry	4 00	40

KINDS.—Nos. 3, 4 and 7 are the earliest; Nos. 1, 5, 9, 11, 14 and 15 best for main crop; Nos. 21, 22, 23, 25 and 27 for pickles and preserves; Nos. 1 and 8 are very solid. No. 26 is the French upright variety, entirely distinct in its habit and growth. No. 27 is the Winter Cherry sometimes called Strawberry Tomato; it is excellent for preserves.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in March, and transplant into the open ground when weather becomes warm and settled; or sow in open ground in May, and transplant when plants are six inches high, four feet distant from each other. Soil should be made rich and light.

TURNIP—NAVET—*Nabo*—Rüben.

		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
1	Early Dutch	$0 50	10
2	German Teltow	1 00	10
3	Cow Horn	60	10
4	Red Top Strap-Leaf	50	10
5	do Globe-Shaped	1 00	10
6	White Norfolk	50	10
7	White Strap-L'f Flat	50	10
8	White Flat or Globe	50	10
9	White French	75	10
10	Green Globe	75	10
11	Green Barrel	75	10
12	Jersey Navet (true)	1 50	20
13	Long White Tankard	$ 75	10
14	Yellow Malta	1 00	10
15	Yellow Stone	75	10
16	Yellow Aberdeen	50	10
17	Robson's Gold'n Ball	75	10
18	Orange Jelly	75	10
19	Yellow Finland	1 00	10
20	Yellow Globe	75	10
21	Yellow French	75	10
22	Improved Ruta Baga	60	10
23	White Ruta Baga	60	10
24	Laing's Ruta Baga	60	10
25	Skirving's Ruta Baga	50	10

KINDS.—Nos. 1, 4 and 7 are the best for Spring sowing; Nos. 3, 4, 7, 9, 15 and 17 for Fall and Winter.

CULTURE.—For Early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in Spring. Nos. 9, 21, 22 and 24 should be sown from any time in July to 1st of August; but the other kinds, for Winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta Baga) by cultivating them in drills twelve inches apart, and thinned to six inches in the drill, one pound to the acre.

TOBACCO SEED—*Tabac.*

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
Imported Havana	$6 00	60	James River Virginia	$4 00	40
Connecticut Seed Leaf	4 00	40	Ruffled Leaf Virginia	4 00	40
Maryland	4 00	40	Turkish	4 00	40
Florida	4 00	40	Hungarian	4 00	40
Ohio	4 00	40			

VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

Differentes espèces de Légumes pour conserves.

Directions for Culture of each will be found under the proper head.

Refugee Beans	℔ bus.	$4 00	℔ qt.	$0 20
Blood Turnip Beet	℔ lb.	60	℔ oz.	10
Brussels Sprouts	"	2 00	"	20
Red Dutch Cabbage	"	3 00	"	30
Early Paris Cauliflower	"	11 00	"	1 00
White Spined Cucumber	"	1 00	"	15
Gherkin	"	3 00	"	30
Martynia	"	4 00	"	40
Mango Melon	"	2 00	"	20
Scarlet Gem Melon			℔ pkt.	25
Tall Nasturtium	"	1 50	℔ oz.	15
White Portugal Onion	"	3 00	"	30
Sweet Mountain Pepper	"	4 00	"	40
Chili "	"	5 00	"	50
Strawberry Tomato	"	4 00	"	40
Red Cherry do	"	3 00	"	30
Yellow do do	"	3 00	"	30
Green Gage do	"	4 00	"	40

VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

Differentes espèces de Légumes pour Salade.

Burnet	℔ oz.	20	Lettuce	℔ lb. $3 00	℔ oz. 30
Borage	℔ lb. $1 50	" 20	Mustard		℔ qt. 35
Celery	" 4 00	" 40	Sweet Spanish Pepper	" 5 00	℔ oz. 50
Corn Salad	" 1 00	" 15	Roquette	" 2 50	" 25
Cress	" 40	" 10	Sorrel	" 1 00	" 15
Dandelion	" 4 00	" 40			
Endive	" 2 00	" 20			

POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.

Graines d'Herbes potagères et medicinales.

		℔ oz.	℔ lb.
Dill	Anethum graveolens	$0 15	$1 00
Sweet Fennell	" fœniculum	15	1 00
Garden Angelica	Archangelica officinalis	25	2 50

POT, SWEET HERBS, ETC.—Continued.		℔ oz.	℔ lb.
Arnica	Arnica montana	$2 00	----
Wormwood	Artemisia absinthium	40	4 00
Belladonna	Atropa Belladonna	75	----
Borage	Borago officinalis	20	1 50
Pot Marigold	Calendula officinalis	30	3 00
Saffron	Carthamus tinctorius	15	1 50
Hemlock	Conium maculatum	50	----
Carraway	Carum carvi	10	1 00
Coriander	Coriandrum sativum	15	1 50
Purple Foxglove	Digitalis purpurea	50	----
Boneset	Eupatorium perfoliatum	1 00	----
Liquorice	Glycyrrhiza glabra	1 00	----
Pennyroyal	Hedeoma pulegioides	75	----
Henbane	Hyoscyamus niger	40	4 00
Elecampane	Inula helenium	60	----
Hyssop	Hyssopus officinalis	30	3 00
Lavender	Lavendula vera	30	3 00
Dandelion	Leontodon taraxacum	40	4 00
Horehound	Marrubium vulgare	30	3 00
Balm	Melissa officinalis	50	----
Catnep	Nepeta cataria	75	7 00
Sweet Basil	Ocymum basilicum	30	3 00
Dwarf or Bush Basil	" minimum	40	4 00
Sweet Marjoram	Origanum marjorana	30	3 00
Pot Marjoram	" onites	50	5 00
Rosemary	Rosmarinus officinalis	50	5 00
Dyer's Madder	Rubia tinctoria	10	1 00
Rue	Ruta graveolens	20	2 00
Red Sage	Salvia hominum	30	----
Common Sage	" officinalis	20	2 00
Summer Savory	Satureja hortensis	25	2 50
Winter Savory	" montana	40	4 00
Bene	Sesamum orientale	20	2 00
Tansy	Tanacetum vulgare	1 00	----
Thyme, French	Thymus vulgaris	30	3 00
Broad-Leaved English Thyme		50	5 00
Anise	Pimpinella Trajium	10	1 00
Fenugreek	Trigonella Fœnumgræcum	10	1 00

FRUIT SEEDS.

Graines d'Arbres Fruitiers.

Pear Seed	℔ lb.	$3.00	℔ oz.	$0	30
Apple Seed	℔ bus.	$7	℔ qt.		40
Quince Seed	℔ lb.	$2.50	℔ oz.		25
Currant, White Cherry	"				50
" Red Dutch	"				40
" White Dutch	"				50
" Versailles	"				50
" Red Cherry	"				50
Raspberry Seed	"				75
Gooseberry Seed	℔ oz.			$1	50
Mixed Strawberry	"			1	00
Red Alpine Strawberry	"			1	00
Black Mazzard Cherry Pits	℔ qt.				25
Mahaleb Cherry Pits	"				75
Apricot Pits	℔ lb.				75
Plum Pits	℔ qt				40
Peach Pits, ℔ bus. $1 50,	'				10

FOR HEDGES.

Graines d'Arbustes pour les Haies.

Osage Orange	Maclura aurantiaca, ℔ bus.	$9	℔ lb.	$0 75
Hawthorn	Cratægus oxyeantha	"		1 25
Honey Locust, or Three-Thorned Acacia	Gleditschia triacanthos	"		75
Buckthorn	Rhamnus catharticus	"		1 50
Yellow Locust	Robinia pseud-acacia	"		75
Privet, Japan	Ligustrum Japonicum	"		3 00
Sheep Berry	Viburnum prunifolium	"		2 00
American Arbor Vitæ	Thuja occidentalis	"		4 00
Berberry (clean seed)	Berberis vulgaris	"		2 00

Tree and Shrub Seeds.

☞ For description and many other Kinds, see our Tree and Shrub Seed Catalogue.

☞ *Sold in quantities of not less than one ounce.*

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
Abies balsamea, *Balsam Fir*	$2 50	25
" excelsa, *Norway Spruce*	1 00	20
" Nordmanniana	7 00	75
Acer negundo, *Ash-Leaved Maple*	2 00	25
" saccharinum, *Sugar Maple*	2 00	25
Ailanthus glandulosa, *Ailanthus*	3 00	30
Arctostaphylos Californica	5 00	50
Betula lenta, *Cherry Birch*	3 00	30
Calycanthus Floridus, *Sweet-Scented Shrub*	2 50	25
Cornus Florida, *White-Flowering Dogwood*	1 00	20
" Nuttallii, *Nuttall's Dogwood*	4 00	40
Cupressus Lawsoniana, *Lawson's Cypress*	10 00	1 00
" macrocarpa, *Large-Fruited Cypress*	6 00	60
" McNabiana	6 00	60
Eucalyptus globulus, *Australian Gum Tree*	12 00	1 00
Fraxinus alba, *White Ash*	2 00	25
" pubescens	2 00	25
" sambucifolia, or *Black Ash*	2 00	25
Frangula Purshiana, *from California*	6 00	60
Gleditschia triacanthos, *Honey Locust*	75	10
Gymnocladus Canadensis, *Kentucky Coffee Tree*	2 00	25
Kœlreuteria paniculata	4 00	40
Larix Europœa, *European Larch*	2 00	25
Libocedrus decurrens	10 00	1 00
Maclura aurantiaca, *Osage Orange*, ℔ bush. 33 lbs. $9	75	
Magnolia acuminata	2 00	25
" glauca	2 00	25
Mimosa Julibrissin	5 00	50
Picea amabilis, *Lovely Silver Fir*	10 00	1 00
" grandis, *Great Silver Fir*	10 00	1 00
" nobilis	9 00	1 00
Pinus aristata, *from California*	10 00	1 00
" Benthamiana "	9 00	1 00
" Coulteri, "	7 00	75
" flexilis, "	10 00	1 00
" Fremontiana, "	9 00	1 00
" insignis, "	8 00	75
" Jeffreyana, "	8 00	75
" Lambertiana, "	6 00	60
" Llaveana, "	7 00	75
" monticola, "	10 00	1 00
" ponderosa, "	6 00	60
" Sabiniana, "	5 00	50
" Torreyana, "	6 00	60
" Austriaca, *Austrian Pine*	2 00	25
" rigida, *Pitch Pine*	4 00	40
" strobus, *Weymouth Pine*	5 00	50
" sylvestris, *Scotch Fir*	3 00	30
Quercus, four to five species, per bushel from $5 to $8, per quart		30
Robinia pseud-acacia, *Yellow Locust*	75	10
Sequoia gigantea, *Big Tree of California*	24 00	2 00
" sempervirens, *from California*	10 00	1 00
Taxodium distichum, *Deciduous Cypress*, per bushel $10, per quart		75
Thuja occidentalis, *American Arbor Vitæ* (clean seed)	4 00	40
" orientalis, *Chinese* "	4 00	40

GRASS SEEDS.

The best means of improving Meadows, Pastures and Lawns is to sow a sufficient variety of Grass Seeds, and we trust our numerous customers will give some of the kinds a trial in connection with Timothy, which, by many, is believed to be about the only Grass to be sown.

Agrostis canina, R. I. Bent Grass—a valuable grass for lawns; see page 31, "Formation of Lawns" ..... ℔ qt. 25 cents, ℔ bus. $3 50

Agrostis stolonifera, (*Fiorin,*) *or Creeping Bent Grass*—is chiefly valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land, over which water does not stagnate; we find it also one of the best sorts for croquet grounds, small door-yards or grass plots ..... ℔ qt. 25 cents, ℔ bus. 4 00

Agrostis vulgaris, *or Red Top Grass*—a valuable native permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate.
℔ 50 lb. bag, $6 00, ℔ bus. $1 50

Aira cæspitosa, *or Hassock Grass*—a coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, thriving well in moist and shady woodlands; in England, door-mats are formed of it by the rural cottagers .. ℔ lb. 35 cents.

Aira flexuosa, *or Wood Hair Grass*—delights on high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value except for sheep pastures .. ℔ lb. 35 cents.

Ammophila arenaria, *or Reed Grass*—valuable on the sandy sea-shore, canal banks, &c.,—it serves with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments; is of no other agricultural value ..... ℔ lb. 75 cents.

Anthoxanthum odoratum, *or Sweet Vernal Grass*—for a mixture with pasture grasses it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the Autumn; for meadows its chief merits are its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay—it is a vegetable condiment rather than as a grass of much nutritive value.
℔ lb. 60 cents.

Alopecurus pratensis, *or Meadow Foxtail*—one of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness; it also stands the high Summer heats without burning ..... ℔ lb. 65 cents.

Avena elatior, *or Tall Meadow Oat Grass*—is most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late.
℔ bus. $3 50

Avena flavescens, *or Yellow Oat Grass*—this will not thrive well when sown alone, but sown with other varieties, such as Crested Dogstail, Sweet Vernal, &c.,—it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures ..... ℔ bus. $5 00

Bromus Schraderi, *or Rescue Grass*—thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist—in England four or five green crops are cut in a year; every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots; all kinds of stock eat it freely ..... ℔ lb. 60 cents.

Cynosurus cristatus, *or Crested Dogstail*—a valuable grass for sheep pastures on dry, hard soil and hills. It also belongs to the family of Lawn Grasses ..... ℔ lb. 55 cents

Dactylis glomerata, *or Orchard Grass*—is less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade; it blossoms about the same time as red clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses, *scarce* ..... ℔ bus. $3.00

Elymus arenarius, *or Lyme Grass*—a coarse, creeping grass, of no value for food, but of great economical importance, as it assists in holding together the loose sands on the sea-shore; it is also valuable in preserving embankments ..... ℔ lb. 75 cents.

Festuca duriuscula, *or Hard Fescue*—not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thriving well in dry situations where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety ..... ℔ lb. 25 cents.

Festuca loliacea, *or Spiked Fescue*—possesses all the valuable properties of Rye Grass, and its produce is said to be larger; thrives best in low meadows and pastures—it springs very early in the season.

℔ lb. 60 cents.

Festuca ovina, *or Sheep's Fescue*—grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures; its chief merits for sheep pasture are, that it occupies land which better grasses refuse ..... ℔ lb. 25 cents.

Festuca pratensis, *or Meadow Fescue*—a highly valuable species for permanent grass land; it does not, however, attain to its full productive powers till the second or third year, when, however, it far exceeds most other sorts in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter; it is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture.

℔ lb. 45 cents.

Fetuca rubra, *or Red Fescue*—the essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass; well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes ..... ℔ lb. $2 00

Festuca tenuifolia, *or Slender Fescue*—flourishes well on dry and sterile soils; it is well suited for large bleaching greens ... ℔ lb. 50 cents.

Holcus lanatus, *or Meadow Soft Grass*—inferior to many other sorts, but has the merit of easy culture, and accomodates itself to all descriptions of soils, from the richest to the poorest ..... ℔ bus. $3 00

Lolium Italicum, *or Italian Rye Grass*—is one of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all the climates; in England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops; we recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures ..... ℔ bus. $3 50

Lolium perenne, *or English Rye Grass*—is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures; its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity, is the reason it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts ..... ℔ bus. $3 50

Onobrychis sativa, *or Sainfoin*—a perennial leguminous plant used extensively in France as a Forage plant; requires a calcareous soil.

℔ bus. $5 00, ℔ lb. 30 cents

Panicum Germanicum, *or Hungarian Grass*—is one of the most valuable annual soiling plants ; it will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands the drouth well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and produce a large green crop.....℔ bus. $2 00

Phalaris arundinacea, *or Reed Canary Grass*—grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, &c.....℔ lb. 75 cents.

Phleum pratense, *or Timothy*—a grass so well known needs no description, except that for a hay crop on moist, peaty or clay soils it will produce a larger crop than any other sort ; it is not so well suited for light, sandy soils.....℔ bus., price variable.

Poa aquatica, *or Water Meadow Grass*—this is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations.....℔ lb. 90 cents.

Poa annua, *or Annual Spear Grass*—one of the earliest and sweetest pasture varieties, accommodating itself to all soils.....℔ lb. 25 cents.

Poa nemoralis, *or Wood Meadow Grass*—the early growth of this grass in the Spring, and its remarkably fine succulent and nutritive herbage recommend it strongly for pastures ; thrives well under close feeding.....℔ lb. 50 cents.

Poa pratensis, *or (Extra Clean) Blue Grass*—also known as *Green Grass, June Grass, &c.*, thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations. It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for our Southern States, as it will stand the hottest Summers.
℔ bus. (14 lbs.), $2 75

Poa trivialis, *or Rough Stalked Meadow Grass.* The superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those Grasses, which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations.....℔ lb., 50 cents.

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass—for lawns of any extent, we recommend this mixture sown from three to four bushels to the acre...℔ bus. $3.50

French Mixed Lawn Grass, for Croquet grounds, grass plots, &c., this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre.....℔ quart, 25 cents ; ℔ bus., $4 50

Canada Blue Grass, *or Green Grass*.....℔ lb., 25 cents.

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEEDS.

In the first place, see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, *sowing at least three bushels of seed to the acre.*

Perhaps the best description of soil for a lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn ; but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, *and do not stint the quantity of seed.* A very stiff clay is no better than a very dry sand for resisting drought, as it is in a measure sealed up against the insertion of roots, and the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture, it is liable to crack, &c., to a great depth. Nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make a good lawn, adding about half a ton of Bone Dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good

lawn depends much on the season and condition of the ground at the time of sowing. A very slight raking in will protect the seed much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow Lawn Grass Seed is early in the Spring, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the early Spring.

One important thing ought not to be forgotton in the preparation of the ground. Let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better than on the ground level, for the aspect, and other causes, render such places liable to burn with less sun than level places. They ought, therefore, to be of a better material, and sod ought to be provided to lay there if accuracy be expected. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give.

CLOVERS.

Yellow Trefoil	Medicago	lupulina	℔ lb.	$0 50
Lucerne, or French Clover		sativa	"	50
Red Clover	Trifolium	pratense	about "	20
Large Red, or Pea-Vine			"	22
White Clover		repens	"	50
Crimson Clover		incarnatum	"	40
Alsike Clover		hybridum	"	60
**Bokhara Clover*	Melilotus	alba	"	75

*A most valuable sort for soiling, it grows from three to four feet high the first season, and if sown in rich soil, may be cut three times during the Summer and Fall; lasts two years.

BIRD SEEDS, &c.

GRAINES POUR LES OISEAUX.

Prices variable—By the Quart or Bushel.

Canary	Phalaris	Canariensis	about ℔ qt.	25
Hemp	Cannabis	sativa	" "	20
Maw—(Blue Poppy)	Papaver	rheas	" ℔ lb.	30
Millet—(American)	Panicum	miliaceum	" ℔ qt.	20
" (White French)			" "	40
" (Red French,)			" "	40
Lettuce Seed, per oz., 10 cents			" ℔ lb.	50
Rape—(English)	Brassica	napus	" ℔ qt.	25
" (German)			" "	25
Rough Rice	Oryza	sativa	" "	25

Prepared Food for Mocking Birds, ℔ bottle 40 cents.
Gravel for Cages, ℔ quart, 6 cents.

Esculent Roots and Plants.

Plantes et Racines Potageres.

Asparagus Roots, Conover's Collossal	$1.00 ℔ 100, $8.00 ℔ 1,000
Sea Kale Roots	℔ dozen, $ 75
Horse Radish Roots	℔ 100 $1.00; ℔ dozen, 25
Rhubarb Roots	each 25c., ℔ dozen, $2 50
Dioscorea Batata, or Chinese Yam	℔ dozen, $2 00
Jerusalem Artichoke	℔ bushel, $4.00; ℔ qt. 25
Tarragon Plants	℔ dozen, $3 00

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BROCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CELERY, TOMATO, EGG PLANT, SWEET POTATO PLANTS, Etc., Etc., at the proper Season.

Miscellaneous.

Cuba Bast (for tying)....℔ lb. $0 75
Roffca " ....℔ lb. 75
Archangel Mats, 75c. ea. ℔ doz. 8 00
Common " 40c. ea. ℔ doz. 4 00
R'd Scotch Scythe Stones, ea. 25
Gishurst Compound....℔ box 75
Phytosmegma. The new Compound for destroying "Scale," Mealy Bug, etc. (in boxes) ea. 50
Showers for applying above or any other liquid.....ea. 75
Horticultural Vaporizer....ea. 1 75
Whale Oil Soap, in boxes, ℔ box from 40 cents to..... 2 25
Robinson's Concentrated Garden Manure, in tin cans, ca. 50
Paxton's Garden Manure, in boxes .....ca. $0 25
Goulding's Horticultural Manure, in boxes .....each 50
Deodorized Floralis, in 2 lb. tins 75
Garden Pencils .....each 10
Hanging Baskets (Rustic) $1 50 to 2 50
Garden Sticks, assd. sizes, 2c. per running foot.
Grafting Wax .....℔ lb. 60
" Liquid, Swiss Alpine, ℔ jar 1 00
Propagating Glasses, ca. 75c. to 1 00
Insect Powder Distributors, ca. 1 75
Sidney Seed Sowers.....each 1 50

Miscellaneous Seeds.

Jute Seed..℔ lb. $5 00 ℔ oz. $0 50
Osage Orange ℔ qt. 75 ℔ bus. 9 00
Chicory Seed .....℔ lb. 1 00
Chinese Sugar Cane ℔ bus. 5 00 .....℔ qt. 25
Siberian Sugar Cane ℔ bus. 5 00.....℔ qt. 25
Broom Corn, dwarf ℔ bus. 5 00.....℔ qt. 25
Broom Corn, (Improved Evergreen)...℔ bus. 5 00 ℔ qt. 25
Sun Flower, ℔ bus. 7 00 ℔ qt. 30
Sea Island Cotton.....℔ lb. 25
Tenn. Upland Cotton.... " 25
Flax Seed.....℔ qt. 25
Madder .....℔ lb. 1 00
Scradella..... " 40
Opium Poppy, ℔ oz., 25 " 2 00
Scurvy Grass.....℔ oz. 40
Caper Tree .....℔ paper $0 25
Fenugreek.....℔ lb. 1 00
Hop Seed .....℔ oz 1 50
White Lupins .....℔ qt. 50
Yellow " ..... " 50
Blue " ..... " 50
Caterpillars .....℔ paper 10
Spurry .....℔ lb. 30
Fuller's Teasels, ℔ lb. 40
Tarragon Seed, ℔ pkt. 25
Asperula odorata (Waldmeister), ℔ pkt. 10
Mainstay Wheat, *a new English variety of great merit*, ℔ qt.. 75
Heavy English Oats, ℔ bus... 3 00
Silver Hull Buckwheat, ℔ bus. 2 50
Spring Vetches, ℔ bus. $4.00, ℔ qt. 20

BOOKS.

How to Grow Mushrooms.....(Wm. Early) $0 40
Gardening for the South.....(Wm. N. White) 2 00
The Young Gardener's Assistant.....(Thomas Bridgeman) 2 50
Breck's Book of Flowers.....(Breck) 1 75
Window Gardening.....(Henry T. Williams) 1 50
Turner's Cotton Planter's Manual..... 1 50
Grasses and Forage Plants.....(C. L. Flint) 2 50
Hand-Book of Grasses.....(Jno. Henderson) 1 50
Field's Pear Culture..... 1 25
Fuller's Grape Culture..... 1 50
Flower Garden Directory.....(R. Buist) 1 50
Gardening for Profit.....(P. Henderson) 1 50
Gardening for Pleasure..... 1 50
Forest Tree Culturist.....(Fuller) 1 50
Forest Trees for Shelter.....(Arthur Bryant) 1 50
Practical Floriculture.....(P. Henderson) 1 50
Small Fruit Culturist.....(Fuller) 1 50
Miniature Fruit Garden.....(Thomas Rivers) 1 00
Saunder's Domestic Poultry..... 75
Downing's Selected Fruits.....(Charles Downing) 5 00
Downing's Cottage Residence..... 6 00
Hand Book of Hardy Trees and Shrubs—English edition, based on the French work of Decaisne and Naudin..... 8 00

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

ASPARAGUS KNIVES		$1 00 to $2 00
CORN KNIVES	each	50
AVARANCATORS, or POLE PRUNING SHEARS	"	2 75
VINE SCISSORS.—For thinning out Grapes	"	1 00 to 2 00
FLOWER GATHERERS.—For cutting and holding the flower		1 25 to 2 00
WISS' SPRING PRUNING SHEARS		1 00 to 3 00
LADIES' WOOD-HANDLED GARDEN SHEARS		1 75 to 2 25
HEDGE SHEARS.—Six sizes and styles		2 00 to 5 00
GRASS BORDER SHEARS.—For cutting Grass Borders		3 50 to 4 50
GRASS EDGING KNIVES		2 00 to 2 50
PRUNING SAWS		1 50 to 2 50
CAST-STEEL PRUNING CHISEL		1 50 to 2 00
GARDEN REELS.—Various sizes and patterns		1 00 to 2 00
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED GARDEN FORKS		50 to 1 00
TRANSPLANTING TROWELS.—(English Cast-steel)		1 00 to 2 00
DO. DO. (American)		30 to 40
DUTCH, or PUSH HOES.—(Cast-steel) from 2 to 10 inches		40 to 2 00
DO. DO. (German steel) from 3 to 10 in.		35 to 1 50
TRIANGULAR HOES.—Are also used as Tree Scrapers		50 to 75
LADIES' GARDEN HOES		60 to 75
CORN HOES		50 to 75
LAWN RAKES.—Are used to cut off the flower-heads or buds of Daisies, Dandelions, etc., on Lawns		3 00 to 4 00
CAST-STEEL GARDEN RAKES WITH HANDLES		1 00 to 2 00
ENGLISH BILL HOOKS—For pruning with one hand		1 75 to 3 00
GREEN HOUSE SYRINGES.—(Brass) Pool's best make		4 00 to 11 00
GRASS HOOKS, or SICKLES.—Three sizes		75 to 1 00
POTATO HOOKS.—(Cast-steel teeth)		1 00
BRUSH HOOKS		2 00
STONE HOOKS.—For gathering and picking up cobbles		1 00
BRUSH SCYTHES		2 00
AMES' C. S. BRIGHT SPADES.—Long and short handled		1 50
AMES' BEST C. S. BRIGHT SHOVELS.—Long and short handled		1 50
BEST SPADING FORKS		1 50
ENGLISH PATENT C. S. LAWN SCYTHES		2 00 to 2 75
SAYNOR & COOKE'S CELEBRATED PRUNING KNIVES		2 00 to 3 00
SAYNOR & COOKE'S CELEBRATED BUDDING KNIVES		2 00 to 2 50
ROUND SCOTCH SCYTHES		25
CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' SETS GARDEN TOOLS		2 50 to 4 00
HAND LAWN MOWERS	each	14 00 to 26 00
ENGLISH SPUDS		75
LADIES' FLORAL SETS		75
EXCELSIOR WEEDING HOOK		30

Complete Assortments of Kitchen Garden Seeds, for Private Families.

Containing the Most Approved and Choice Sorts, in Quantities to suit Small and Large Gardens.		No. 1. $5.	No. 2. $10.	No. 3. $18.	No. 4. $25.
Beans	Early Valentine	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Early China			1 qt.	1 qt.
	Black Wax Bush	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Horticultural Pole		1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Large Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
Beet	Extra Early Egyptian	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Blood Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	8 oz.	8 oz.
	Long Blood			4 oz.	8 oz.
Brocoli	Purple Cape			½ oz.	½ oz.
Brussels	Sprouts			½ oz.	½ oz.
Cabbage	Early Ox-Heart				½ oz.
	Early Winningstadt	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
	Drumhead Savoy	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
	Large Flat Dutch	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Red Dutch, for Pickling		⅛ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Carrot	Early Horn	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Long Orange	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Nonpareil	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Celery	Giant White Solid	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Corn	Early Minnesota Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Eight Rowed Sugar		1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
Corn Salad			½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Cress, OR	Peppergrass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumber	Improved White Spined	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Green Prolific			½ oz.	1 oz.
Egg Plant	Improved New York Purple	⅛ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
	Long Purple				¼ oz.
Endive	Green Curled	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Green Curled Scotch		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	Best Flag	½ oz.	¼ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	Early Curled Simpson's	⅛ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
	Butter		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
	Boston Head	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
	White Cabbage	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Melon	Valparaiso	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	White Japan		¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
	Gipsy Water	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	Long Green	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onion	Yellow Danvers		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	White Portugal	½ oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Large Red	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Parsnip	Student	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Carter's First Crop	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	McLean's Advancer	½ pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Laxton's Alpha		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
	Little Gem	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Lord Raglan			1 qt.	1 qt.
Pepper	Sweet Mountain		⅛ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.
	Cherry			¼ oz.	¼ oz.
Radish	French Breakfast		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Gray Turnip		½ oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.
	Long Scarlet	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Chinese Winter		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Salsify		½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Round	½ lb.	¾ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Squash	Early Bush Crook-Neck	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Marblehead	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Boston Marrow	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomato	The Trophy	¼ oz.	⅛ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
	Large Yellow		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
	Cook's Favorite	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
	Red Cherry		¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.
Turnip	Red Top Strap Leaf	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.	1 oz.
	White French		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Yellow Stone	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	(Five Varieties)		1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.

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